NATIONAL FINANCES.

OEBT AND ITS REDUCTION-SINKING FUND-CURRENCY-CTION OF TAXATION-EFFICIENT COLLECTION OF REVE-UE-RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES-POSTAL SERVICE-CURRENT EXPENSES-EXPENDITURES CLASSIFIED AND COMPARED-FIDELITY AND ECONOMY OF THE REPUB-LICAN PARTY.

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The following pages contain a brief, comprehensive, and trustworthy review of the financial measures and policy of the Republican Congress and Administration, since these two branches of the Government have been brought into harmonious rela-

All of the statements have been carefully drawn from official sources, and their accuracy tested by exhaustive comparison, that error might be positively excluded.

The facts presented are incontrovertable, and the estimates, which are in every instance stated, have been prepared with the most scrupulous care, as to what is or will be the accomplished results. Both Republicans and Democrats are invited to scan and compare this clear record of facts, in which the former will find a perfect vindication of the measures, policy, and purposes of the great and patriotic organization to which they belong: and the latter, as perfect a refutation of the malicious falsehoods and unfounded assumptions with which their party press and leaders have been vocal for the last eighteen months.

Do not lay this document aside without a full and exhaustive examination. It is replete with facts of vital importance to the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the country and people. It should be studied and mastered by all. It demonstrates be-yond controversy the wisdom and energy of the Republican administration and the

power and prosperity of the American people.

It proves conclusively that "honesty is the best policy," that payment is more economical than postponement, that redemption is cheaper than repudiation, and that an honest collection and faithful application of the public revenues have reduced the Total expenditures for year ending June 30, 1870... people. Study the record. Master its facts. Treasure and profit by the lessons it teaches. debt, improved the credit, enriched the nation, and invigorated the industries of the

The National Debt-Its Diminution since the Close of the Democratic Administration of President Johnson.

On the first day of March of the year 1869, the public debt of the United States, less the amount of cash in the Treasury, according to the official statement published | Reimbursing States for expenses incurred in raising monthly, was somewhat in excess of two thousand five hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars—more exactly \$2,525,463,260.01; or, making an allowance of \$35,573.10 for the diminution of the debt during the first four days of the month of March, 1869, which is taken at four-thirtieths of the diminution for the entire month, the amount of indebtedness (less cash in the Treasury) on the fifth day of March, 1869, was \$2,527,427,686.91.

On the first day of the month of July of the year 1870, the public debt, by the wise policy of President Grant and his able Cabinet advisers, had been so diminished as to amount to about two thousand three hundred and eighty-six millions of dollars, more Navy, increased expenses..... exactly \$2,386,358,599.74-exclusive of cash, sinking fund, and other bonds pur-The amount of reduction of the debt during this period of nearly sixteen

months, which has elapsed since the out-going of the Johnson rule and the in-coming of that of President Grant, has therefore been somewhat over one hundred and thirtynine millions of dollars; more exactly \$139,069,087.17. That is to say, the public indebtedness during the interval from the fourth day of March, 1869, to the first day of July, 1870—the entire period yet completed of the administration of President Grant—has been diminished by the unexampled amount

of nearly one hundred and forty millions of dollars. By means of the redemption and payment of the one hundred and thirty-nine millions of coin-interest bearing debt, the public are relieved forever from an annual tax to the amount of eight millions and one-third of a million of dollars (\$8,344,145.23); which sum was each year required simply to pay the six per cent. gold interest

annually due on the one hundred and thirty-nine millions of dollars. This eight and one-third millions of annual taxation would, without compounding or discount, have swelled to an aggregate of eighty-three millions in ten years to one hundred and sixty-seven millions in twenty years, and two hundred and fifty millions

of taxation in thirty years.

This relief is permanent. Most of the other proposition which have been, from time to time, promulgated for relieving the people from taxation are but temporary expedients, that tend, in fact, merely to prolong the period and augment the aggre-

For the large reduction of indebtedness, and consequent yearly savings, grateful acknowledgements are due to the Republican administration of President Grant, and especially to the foresight and persistent energy of his Minister of Finance.

United States Indebtedness. (According to the official monthly returns.

	1st March, 1869.	1st July, 1870.
Debt outstanding— Principal	\$2,606,994,694 14 34,063,355 63	\$2,601,675,127 83 50,607,556 52
Total debt, principal and interest	\$2,641,058,049 77	\$2,652,282,684 35*
Amount of cash and securities in the Treasury— Coin belonging to Government		\$78,228,928 88 34,547,120 00 28,945,067 19 37,665,191 63 86,537,776 91
Total in Treasury	\$115,594,789 76	\$265,924,084 61
Amount of public debt, including accrued interest, less amount of cash and securities in the Treasury	\$2,525,463,260 01	\$2,386,358,599 74

Sinking Fund.

The law which authorized the creation of the war debt for the maintenance of the Government, also provided for the establishment of a Sinking Fund, equal to one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, within each fiscal year after July 1st, 1862; which, with its accumulations at compound interest, should be applied to the redemption of the debt. But, until the accession to power of the present administration, this wise provision had been wholly neglected—this pledge of the Government had not been fulfilled.

As soon, however, as President Grant's administration was fully organized, the Secretary of the Treasury inaugurated effective measures in conformity with this important requirement of the law, by directing the monthly purchase of bonds to the

		nking Fund, as fo		ch,	United Sta	tes	bonds have be	en purchas	ed,
May,	186	9	\$3,071,000	00	January,	187	0	\$2,451,700	00
June	44		5,620,000	00	February			2,000,000	00
July			5,000,000	00	March			3,000,000	00
Aug.	44		2,000,000	00	April	66	*	2,345,400	00
Sept.	"		2,000,000	00	May	4.		2,000,000	00
Oct.	44		2,153,500	00	June		***************************************		
Nov.	"		2,201,300	00					
Dec.	**		3,000,000	00					

Total purchases on account of Sinking Fund to June 30, 1870.......\$38,842,900 00 But, in consequence of the superior economy of the present administration, and its more efficient collection and honest application of the revenues, there still remained in the Treasury a larger current gold balance than was required for the ordinary public service. This excess, it was determined to use for the public advantage instead of allowing it to remain idle in the Treasury vaults, as had been done by the preceding administration. This object could be accomplished with entire safety to the Government, and with great advantage to the business interests of the country, by the application of the excess over a safe current balance, to the purchase of United States bonds, and bonds were accordingly purchased, as follows:

•••••	14,000,000	00	Mar	44	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	9 000 000
					*** *** *** *** *** *** ***	. 2,000,000
						. 2,758,800
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10,433,000	00	May	"		. 4,001,850
•	10,000,000	00	June	44		. 6,000,000
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10,433,000	10,433,000 00	10,433,000 00 May		10,433,000 00 May "

Thus swelling the Sinking Fund on June 30, 1870, to\$123,429,100 00 Here we have, in fact, nearly one hundred and twenty-four millions of the war debt paid, and the people forever relieved of that amount and its recurring burden

of \$7,405,746.00 annual interest, the magnitude of which, for a period of years, is illustrated on page 1, under head of "Diminution of the National Debt."

It is so much of the debt paid; and to hold the purchased bonds as a Sinking Fund is simply to apply, annually, the interest of the amount to the reduction of the debt, thus maintaining exact faith with the public creditors, by which means alone the nation's credit can be upheld and advanced.

Refunding the Debt.

The vigorous collection and faithful application of the revenues, and the economical measures of the Republican Congress and administration, have so replenished the Treasury and enhanced the public credit, that the funding of the debt, at a reduced rate of interest, is already possible, and to accomplish this desirable relief, Congress, at its recent session, enacted a law for that purpose. The new series of bonds under that act is being prepared as follows:

than these facts present. They put to shame the malicious falsehoods of the opposition, and stand out in honorable contrast to the many schemes of repudiation which

Annual savi	ng of Interest.
200,000,000 at 5 per cent	\$2,000,000
300,000,000 at 4½ per cent	
1,000,000,000 at 4 per cent	
Total annual saving of interest by refunding	\$26,500,000
Whole amount to be refunded, one thousand five hundred millions, at	the average

rate of four and one-fourth (4.23) per cent. per annum, the saving being at the aver- | p age rate of one and three-fourths (1.77) per cent. per annum, equal to \$26,500,000 each year.

This annual saving of interest represents a capital of FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE AND TWO-THIRDS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS (\$4413 millions,) and, as a measure of relief, is quivalent to the reduction of the debt to that amount. This reduction is wholly due to the restored confidence and improved credit incident to sagacious legislation and a P vigorous and honest execution of the laws and faithful application of the revenuesa reduction due, not to increased taxation, but to the prudent and enlightened statesmanship of the present administration and of the Republican majority in the Forty-first Congress.

Value of United States Securities.

averages, respectively:

at the close of the administration of President Johnson, and at the close of the first fiscal year of the administration of President Grant-compared The United States 5-20 coupon bonds of 1862, which bonds are regarded in the markets of Europe and America as the standard for comparison, were quoted in Lon-

don, Frankfort, and New York, during the week ended July 5, 1870, at the following

In London at an average of...... 90 5-8 In Frankfort at an average of...... 96 3-16 the average price of gold in New York for the week having been 111 4-5. These quotations being carefully reduced to their equivalents in the gold currency of the United States, give the following values: In London the premium of the bonds was 99.2 per cent.; in Frankfort, 98.1 per cent.; and in New York, 99.4 per cent. of their face value.

During the week ended March 4, 1869-which was the closing week of the administration of President Johnson-the same class of United States securities were quoted in London and New York at the following average rates: In London at an average of In New York at an average of ...

the average price of gold in New York being 1813. These quotations reduced to their equivalents in the gold currency of the United States give the following values: In London 89.9 per cent., and in New York 89.4 per cent. of the face value, from which it appears that the price of United States annual saving of \$1,362,600 of interest.

market from 89.9 to 99.2, and in the New York market from 89.4 to a gold value of vantage to the whole people, will be accomplished under the wise provisions 99.4, an increase of value of about 11 per cent., (10.4 per cent. in London, and 11.2 of the statute, without detriment to any section or interest.

Receipts and Expenditures-1869 and 1870. The receipts for the last fiscal year, to wit, for the year ended 30 June, 1870, were

 Internal Revenue
 184,899,756
 49

 Sales of Public Lands
 3,350,481
 76

 Miscellaneous sources
 28,466,864
 94
 The net expenditures of the Government during the same period were:

used for purchase and redemption of the public debt.

Comparative Expenditures for Fiscal Years.		
The expenditures in currency, including war items, for the year ended March 31, 1869, eleven months of which were under Johnson,		
were	\$348.656,245	85
The expenditures in currency, including war items, for the year ended June 30, 1870, all under Grant, were	292,124,052	18
Saving under Grant	\$56,532,193	67
Expenditures for the fiscal years 1859-60 and 1869-70 C	ompared.	

From this expenditure there should be deducted the following 2,792,465 32 Expenses of national loan..... 4,993,700 00 Bounties to soldiers..... Horses and other property lost in the military ser-200,984 50 1,291,303 32 troops......Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen..... 1,325,190 25 1,893,402 94 380,760 84 National cemeteries..... 27,384 72 Captured and abandoned property...... Expenses collecting internal revenue taxes..... 40,823 62 8,104,733 40 28,340,202 17 8,089,000 00

Total expenditure for the fiscal year 1869-70, less items properly fiscal year 1859-60, under a Democratic administration, the average

26,058,827 60 \$211,241,116 73

Army, increased expenses.....

premium of gold for the years 1869-70 being 23 2-10 per cent., year of President Grant's administration ending June 30, 1870, is, per capita. \$1.641. For the year ended June 30, 1860, the expenditures of the Government were \$63,025, 789.84 gold, the population being about 31,400,000, per capita, \$2.007-showing a proportionate expenditure of 18 per cent. less in 1870 than in 1860 upon the same basis, notwithstanding the increased area of the country, the interest on Pacific Railroad bonds, and the organization of new Territories.

Internal Revenue.

Comparative statement, showing the receipts from the same general sources of taxation from December 1, 1867, to February 28, 1869, inclusive, and from March 1, 1869, to May 31, 1870, inclusive, each being a period of fifteen months; also the increase or decrease, and the rates of increase and decrease:

INCREASED COLLECTION AND REDUCTION OF TAXES.

l	Sources of Revenue.	Receipts from Dec., 1867, to Feb., 1869, (15 months.)	Receipts from March, 1869, to May, 1870, (15 months.)	Increase.	Incr'e per ct.
	Spirits	\$37,032,075 02	\$67,882,812 53	\$30,850,787 51	83
1	Tobacco	24,090,654 69	38,010,252 05	13,919,597 36	59
- 1	Fermented liquors	7,138,502 87	7,805,964 59	667,461 72	09
	Gross receipts	7,829,178 17	8,355,033 44	525,855 27	
	Sales	8,386,343 95	11.061,393 25	2,675,049 30	32
	Income, incl'g salaries	36,413,333 02	47,824,651 56	11,411,318 54	
	Banks and bankers	3,873,419 71	5,133,749 99	1,260,330 28	
	Special taxes	9,521,781 46	11,965,269 48	2,443,488 02	10000
П	Legacies	1,762,809 76	2,011,363 38	248,553 62	1 2 2
	Successions	1,595,064 77	1,816,457 80	221,393 03	100
-	Articles in Schedule A	906,249 57	1,150,586 38	244,336 81	1000
	Passports	25,909 00	30,675 00	4,766 00	
-	Gas	2,635,516 24	2,945,946 30	310,430 06	- DESE
	Penaltics	1,417,724 61	1,053,037 48	(*)	1 2 3 3
	Stamps	** *** *** **	21,290,446 69	2,097,322 76	
	Total	\$161,821,686 77	\$228,337,639 92	\$66,880,640 28	41
	* Decrease	\$364,687.13.	† Decrea	se26.	

Net total increase of collection, \$66,515,953.15, or 41 per cent., notwithstanding the annual reduction under acts of March 31st and July 20th, 1868, estimated at

The significance of this table is in the demonstrated fact, that under the administration of President Grant there is a marked increase of collection in every class of taxes, while there is a decrease in penalties of more than one-third of a million of

dollars, clearly proving a more efficient service and a diminution of fraud.

By the act of February 3d, 1868, the tax was removed from raw cotton, and by the act of March 31, 1868, it was removed from all articles not named in the above list, consequently, such free articles are properly excluded. Some modifications of the tariff were made between 1866 and 1870 as to wool, copper, cigars, tobacco, &c., but

no material reduction occurred until the present year. Estimate of the annual reduction in Internal Taxes by Act of July 14, 1870.

Sources of Revenue.	According to the provisions of the law of July 14, 1870.	Receipts in fis- cal year, 1870.	annual re- duction.
Special taxes, including those on Bankers	Will cease May 1, 1871, except those connected with fermented liquors, spirits, and tobacco	\$10.674-000	\$10,674,000
Gross receipts	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870	6,784,000	6,784,000
Sales	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870, except those on sales of tobacco, spirits, wines, and those paid by stamps	8 804 000	8,804,000
Income, including sala-	Will be 2½ per cent. on in- comes over \$2,000 instead of 5 per cent. on incomes over \$1,000	37,243,000	23,700,000
Legacies	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870	1,619,000	1,619,000
Successions	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870	1,364,000	1,364,000
Articles in Schedule A	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870.	892,000	892,000

canned and preserved fish .. \$83,016,000 \$55,212,000 It will be seen from the above that all special taxes have been abolished, excepthose pertaining to fermented liquors, spirits, and tobacco. And it is proper here to remark that, since the downfall of the rebellion, the burthen of taxation has been, by a Republican Congress, removed from more than 10,000 articles which entered into use or consumption by the people.

Will cease Oct. 1, 1870

Will cease Oct. 1, 1870, for

promissory notes for less

than \$100, for receipts, for

The following table exhibits the estimated reduction of annual and customs duties under the laws mentioned, and also the aggregation	internal taxati ite of said red	ue
tions for the five years:		
Reduction of Internal Taxes.		
By act of July 13, 1866	\$65,000,000	0
By act of March 2, 1867	40,000,000	0
By act of February 3, 1868.		
By acts of March 31 and July 20, 1868	45,000,000	
By act of July 14, 1870	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
Net total reduction internal taxes	\$228,212,000	0
Customs Duties:		
The net proposed decrease of duties on imports by the act of July		
14, 1870, is		3
Aggregate annual decrease	\$251,848,827	3
by Republican legislation in five years. Notwithstanding which, the	e public debt l	ha
been steadily and rapidly reduced, all current liabilities promptly dis	scharged, pern	na
nent improvements, as public buildings, fortifications, river and h	arbor, have be	eet
amply provided for and the public credit materially appreciated.		

The Republican party needs no higher tribute to its economy, wisdom, and fidelity,

ition, and stand out in honorable contrast to the many schemes of r ave been advocated by the Democracy.	epudiation whi	eh
Bonds Purchased.		
Sonds purchased from May, 1869, to June, 1870, both inclusive remium paid on same	\$123,429,100 18,107,043	
Amount paid for bonds to June 30, 1870	\$141,536,143 - 9,128,728	36
Total currency paid for bonds.	\$150,664,871	66
Gold Sales.		
ales of gold from May, 1869, to July, 1870, both inclusive	\$80,728,317	82
remium received on same	20,763,331	99
Currency.		
	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	

Act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. certificates, and an increase of national bank notes.

This act provides for the issue of fifty-four millions (\$54,000,000) of dollars of circulating bank notes to National Banking Associations in addition to the \$300,000,000 authorized by preceding legislation. The amount of notes so provided, to be furnished o associations, organized or to be organized, in States or Territories having less than their proportion, due regard being had to the banking capital, population, resources.

and business of each State or Territory.

The Secretary of the Treasury, upon the report at the end of each month of the amount issued, is required to redeem and retire a corresponding amount of the who hides another's infirmities more faithfully than one's own; there is soap; now rub it with a little water and it disper cent. certificates until the whole amount outstanding (\$45,420,000) shall be redeemed and cancelled. Actual Increase of Circulation.

Amount of circulating notes authorized \$54,000,000 Amount of three per cent. certificates to be cancelled 45,420,000 The enterprise and productive power of the country will be materially stimulated y this increase of banking capital and circulation; but the withdrawal of the \$45,420,000 of three per cent. certificates, mainly from localities having more than their proportion of banking capital, and the distribution of a corresponding amount

material interests of those sections. Its value to the Government and the People. cellation of \$45,420,000 more of interest-bearing indebtedness, and to the people the

securities have advanced-since the close of Johnson's administration-in the London This measure of simple justice to the South and West, and of marked ad-

Postal Service. This, more than any other, the peoples Department, which comes to all our homes, laden with welcome messages of business or friendship, and with intelligence from every clime, has been enabled, by a more exact sys-

tem of administration and by the enforcement of a rigid economy and a strict accountability, to perform a largely increased and more efficient service at a diminished proportionate expenditure.

During the year ending June 30th, 1869, only one-third of which came

under the present Administration—
The expenditures were \$23,698,131 50

..... \$5,353,620 78 Since the Department has been under the direction of its present able head, there have been added to the service as follows:

856 New Post Offices; 616 New Money Order Offices; 2,448,488 miles of annual inland mail transportation-equal to ninety-six times the circumferance of the earth. And yet, with this increase of service, the official estimates of expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1871, were but \$25,581, 093.—only \$1,882,961.50, more than was expended on the inferior service in the year ending June 30th, 1869. At the same time, the receipts of the De partment are rapidly increasing-the ratio of expenditure diminishing-to an extent, warranting the declaration that, there will not only be no deficit at the close of the current year, and justifying the expectation that the expenditures will fall considerably below the estimates.

Pacific Railroad Bonds.

The Bonds of the Pacific Railroads are not included in the statement pertaining to the Public Debt, for the reason that they are not a debt due from the people, at least at present, and probably never will become so; but as they are a contingent liability the statement of their amount is herewith pre-

On the first day of July 1870, the amount of Pacific Railroad bonds issued—including accrued interest—was \$66,384,081.78, on which the amount of interest advanced by the United States, and not yet reimbursed by the Rail-

road Companies, was \$4,734,044.35. But it is fair to state that these are not liabilities which will ultimately fall upon the Treasury of the United States; for the reason first, that the property and franchises of these great companies are pledged for the redemption of all the liabilities incurred by the U. S. Government, and second, that they have already, with their road scarcely completed, and its business friends out of this world? How the heart faints to go through this immense wall. And wherstill undeveloped, repaid of interest, by transportation for the Government, under the pressure of the sore bereavement, ever there is a gate for the purpose of getting the large sum of \$2,145,756.16. It is confidently believed, that with a line fully completed, and a developed domestic and foreign commerce, the remainder of their indext against the ordering of God's provimainder of their indebtedness to the Government will be adequately secured, dence! We feel as though it were almost sac. into the city to go through two walls, by passand payment of the same more easily made than was the first two millions rilege to believe that the thing can be so. That ages at right angles to each other. The walls of dollars during the progress of the construction of the road. Of the liability on account of the Pacific Railroad, there was incurred.

prior to March 1st, 1869, the sum of \$57,134,757.99; and, subsequent to that date, the sum of \$13,983,368.14.

Conclusion.

when the new series of bonds shall be negotiated.

By the foregoing, among other facts, will appear the following: Reduction of Annual Interest.

Annual saving of interest upon principal of public debt paid, Refunding at lower rate, consequent upon improved credit. 26,500,000 00 us. Instead of being true to nature and to our ed during the night for any purpose. They Interest on 3 per cent. certificates to be redeemed under cur-Total annual saving of interest..... \$36,362,600 00

Reduction of Taxes. The internal taxes and customs duties have, in five years,

Expenditures. Reduction of annual expenditures, as compared with last

upon same basis, the annual reduction per capita is 36 cents, 40,000,000 people. \$14,400,000 00

The efficiency of the service under President Grant has been such, that upon a tax basis \$45,000,000 less, the collections have been increased \$66, being in Christ is the very essence and begin-

515,953.15 or 41 per cent., and the penalties for frauds diminished 26 per

Provision has been made for the increase and more equitable distribution were, change their relative positions. Earth 6. It would lessen, on the part of the rich, of the currency. And finally, in addition to these material reforms, consequent upon wise be so near. The heart will go out after its 7. It would lessen, on the part of the poor, legislation and effective and honest administration, the insurgent States treasure, and when this is laid up with God, it the temptation to be envious and malicious.

have been restored to the Union, order generally maintained, personal is felt to be a blessed privilege to be allowed to 8. It would save valuable time on the Sab rights adequately secured by Constitutional enactment; and the power, enter on its possession. Then we almost envy bath. endurance, and prosperity of the Republic acknowledged and provided for, the quiet sleepers the rest which He has given. through the patriotism, statesmanship, and fidelity of the Republican party.

From the National Baptist. MARTIN LUTHER. FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

his sermon the other Sunday, called him a great and good man, and a eformer. How long ago did he live?" asked Willie.

"Martin Luther," replied Cousin Ellen, "was born more than three those who sleep in Jesus, and whom God has those who sleep in Jesus, and who whom God has those who sleep in Jesus, and who god has those who sleep in Jesus, and who who god has those who sleep in Jesus, and who who god has those who sleep in Jesus and reformer. How long ago did he live?" asked Willie. hundred and fifty years ago, at Eisleben, a town in Germany."

"Then he was a Dutchman," said Harry.

"When Martin was a baby," continued Cousin Ellen, "his parents well. When the humble believer dies he is not that stole steal no more.' 'Let him that lied were very poor; his father was a woodcutter, and it is said his mother taken from his home, but to it. He may be lie no more. But there were qualities of the helped him, and sometimes carried wood home on her back. When little sundered from friends, whose society has been Martin was six months old his father moved five miles, to Mansfeld, and very dear to him, but from them who love Christ worked in the iron mines there. Martin was sent to school as soon as he he can hardly be said to be ever sundered; was old enough. He used to say he would like to be a schoolmaster."

have wanted to teach school. "Yes, he was very anxious to learn, and his father worked hard to keep | made perfect, and with an innumerable comhim at school. When he was fourteen years old his father sent him to school at Magdeburg."

"I wonder if he was ever as homesick as Charley was last winter," "I suspect he was," replied Cousin Ellen, "for he had a hard life it-not all fun and frolic out of school; sometimes with his friend John,

he was compelled to go about the streets begging for food." "Oh, dear," exclaimed Willie, "how hard to go to school and not querors on the great day when Christ shall come have plenty to eat, all warm and ready when night comes. How long did to be admired in them that love him, and to "A year; then his father sent him to Eisenach; but still he was com- covenant with him by sacrifice. Let that cove-

pelled to beg, and he was beginning to think he would have to leave nant be made now. Let the tired and restless school, when a kind woman took pity on him and asked him to come into spirit rest simply in Christ, and know he is the house, and gave him something to eat. When her husband came mine, I am his, and then in every faculty and home he sent for Martin to come and live with them. This woman's name | power that trustful soul is ready. - Christian was Ursnla. "What a pretty name," said May.

"I think so, too," replied Cousin Ellen. "Her husband's name was "How long did he live with them?" asked Harry.

"He was at school at Eisenach four years. Then he went to the University at Erfurth. He was now about nineteen years old. One day while looking over the books in the college library he came across one he had never seen before; it was written in Latin, but that did not trouble

"Then he had studied Latin," said Harry. "Yes, he began it when he was a little boy, before he left home."

"What was the name of this book," asked May. "The Bible," replied Cousin Ellen.
"The Bible!" exclaimed Willie; "had he never seen a Bible before? "No; for Bibles were scarce in those days, and the people knew very

25,000

1,350,000

25,000

15,611,000

little of the Word of God. It is said Luther opened this Bible at Samuel, | wave-a bridge of gold running due north and read Hannah's song. He was much interested, and wished for a Bible spanned the water between us and him. There for himself. Day after day he went to the library to read it. When sum- he shone in silent majesty which knew no setmer came he went home to visit his parents. While he was going back | ting. We involuntarily took off our hats; no a terrible thunder storm came up; as the lightning flashed and the thun- word was said. Combine, if you can, the most ders roared, he threw himself on his knees, fearing that he would be killed | brilliant sunrise and sunset you ever saw, and Te promised if his life was spared to serve God faithfully as long as he its beauties will pale before the gorgeous color-How do you suppose he tried to keep his promise?

"By becoming a preacher?" inquired Harry.

"He first invited a number of his friends to dine with him; they had perceptibly on his beat, the colors changed to pleasant time-he entertained them with his flute and violin-though his heart must have been sad. Before they left him, he told them this the flood, one songster after another piped up tucket, is prepared to make engagements to was the last time they would ever eat with him

"Was he going away as a missionary?" said May. "He was going," answered Cousin Ellen, "into a convent."

"What is a convent?" asked Harry. "A convent is a house where Catholics live by themselves, shut out from the rest of the world. These persons are called monks or hermits.

These monks gave up everything they owned to the convent, and even there are no ungrateful children, is nearer the changed their way of dressing and their names."

dressed as a monk-for they all dressed alike-and with another name, never depart from it." The parent who does seemed very different from Luther as a student. He wrote to his friends really train up a child in the way he should go, bidding them farewell forever." "What did he do in the convent?" asked May.

"The monks generally spent their time in cultivating the garden belonging to the convent, making their clothes and reading. But they made Luther porter—he had to open the gates, wind up the clock, sweep children's every desire, are sincerely astonished the rooms, and so on, and then go out in the streets to beg." "Was he willing to do all this?" said Harry.

holy, and be able to please God. He did not then know that Jesus alone a will uncurbed? For a mind empty? For no element of wit or humor in his composition. can forgive sin. But we will leave Luther here in the convent for this hands unskillful? For a childhood wasted? Sydney said that "he and his brother contra-"Won't you tell us more about him?"

"Yes, another day." FRETTING.—Two gardeners had their crops of peas killed by frost, one of whom, who had fretted greatly and grumbled at his loss, visiting his well-formed mind, good manners, and a useful neighbor some time after, was astonished to see another fine crop grow- calling, and you may rely upon his making you God's will. Sometimes He chooses not to take ing, and inquired how it could be. "These are what I sowed while you such a rich return of grateful affection as shall

In their haste to lay up happiness for the future, men forget to partake

no need to fret at all." "True; that's the reason I put it off."

lost for the uncertainty of a few days of repose in the end. THERE is one in the world who feels for him who is sad a keener pang than he feels for himself; there is one to whom reflected joy is better more than in any which is one's own; there is one on whom another's upon the dirty grease spot upon your coat, and true wealth hereafter is the good he does to his than that which comes direct; there is one who rejoices in another's honor transcendent excellence sheds no beam but that of delight; there is one it undergoes a chemical change and becomes fellow-men.

THE most profligate men will, in a sober mood, be charmed with the over it, and it is no longer dirty. Everything bashful air and reserved conduct of an amiable young woman, infinitely like dirt is worthy your notice as students of more than they ever were with all the open blaze of labored beauty and chemistry. Analyze it! analyze it! It will arrogant claims of undisguised allurement; the human heart, in its better separate into very clean elements. Dirt makes sensations, being still attempered to the love of virtue. Simplicity, the corn, corn makes bread and meat, and that in simple circles, but is short-lived. What men inseparable companion both of genuine grace and of real mo sty, if it makes a very sweet young lady that I saw one do for themselves is soon expended, and is soon does not always strike at first, (of which it seldom fails,) is sure, however, of you kissing last night. So, after all, you forgotten. Even the monuments which men of national bank notes in localities which are deficient, cannot fail to bring into use when it does strike, to produce the deepest and most permanent impresa large amount of now dormant capital, and arouse and invigorate the energies and sion .- Fordyce.

and devotion to another; that one is woman. - Washington Irving.

The direct advantages to the United States Treasury will be the payment and can of the world, when the relations of the beautiful skin of a young lady is a dirty other men's good, and especially the public more intimate than in these days; when angels visited the earth, and practice. Pearl powder, I think, is made of good, is likely to be felt long after he himself is God himself even spoke with man, -Disraeli.

THE HOME CIRCLE.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

BABY'S RIGHTS.

Her platform is only the cradle-Her speeches are funny and few-A wise little head.

But all that is said Is only a vague little "goo!"

But how baby's rights are respected! One nod of her dear, downy head, Whenever she thinks she's neglected. And down to her feet we are led.

She lifts up her voice in a minute-Her protests are loud and are long! Each household affair she is in it. To see there is nothing goes wrong.

The right to twist limbs that are dimpled, In every extravagant way : To maul and to tease

To crow and to creep all the day. The right to a love that is purest-The right to a mother's own love! The right to a guide that is surest To lead her wee footsteps above.

The cat at her ease-

Her sweet little mouth she upraises. As pure as a rose, dew impearled! The right to our kisses and praises-O, these her rights, over the world!

+---

Be Ye Also Ready.

a shock is given to every sensibility of our na walls are fifty four feet wide. ture by the tidings of the sudden departure of There is no way of getting into the city, only the friend whom we have so long known and are so immensely thick that these passages loved should be thus snatched out of the world, through them, arched over cut stone, remind lingering disease, and without a single premoni- ways there is an enormous gate made of strong tion to ourselves, seems almost impossible; we timbers, everywhere as much as ten inches are so much creatures of sense and so forgetful thick, and covered on both sides with plates of that the things which are seen are temporal. iron, like the sides of our war ships. These This should not be. God has in great mercy gates are shut early in the evening, generally \$8,500,000 00 hung up the warnings of mortality all around before sundown, and are not allowed to be openown constitution, we are in rebellion against are fastened on the inside by means of strong both, when we forget that we have no abiding beams of timber. home on earth. The alterations of day and night utter this speech, and it is our own fault if they show us not this knowledge. The changing seasons are full of it. The essence | 1. It would lessen the burdens of many who of time is its changefulness; and it is a strange | find it hard to maintain their place in society. We ought to know that we must die. We can | tions which often lead men to barter honor and never be prepared for the ordeal without an honesty for display. abiding sense of its nearness. Let that be once | 3 If there was less strife in dress at church, impressed upon the heart and its pulsations peop! derate circumstances would be will keep time with the great lessons of God's | more inclined to attend. providence; there will be no thought that shall 4. Universal moderation in dress at church being in Christ is the very essence and begin. 5. It would enable all classes of people to ning of life eternal. The two worlds do, as it attend church better in unfavorable weather. becomes a tiresome place when heaven is felt to the temptations to vanity. As we look upon the changed countenance, pressure, and thus enable us to do more for we feel that it is well, for so he giveth his be- good enterprises. loved sleep. Why should not the weary have rest? Why should this poor sufferer live in pain always? The Lord is kind when he sends this sweet deliverance, and hushes all the sorrows and the strife of wasting sickness, and "Cousin Ellen, please tell us something about Luther; our minister, in carries the tired soul to be with the spirits of the just made perfect, absent from the body, present with the Lord. Instead of pitying them yet. There must however be reformation separated for a little while from some of them hold her hand from the child, and in a little "I guess he liked to study, then," said May, "or else he would not he may be, but his fellowship is from the hour of home-going with the spirits of just men

Solar Luminary at Midnight.

One describes the sun as seen by himself in Norway when he stood on a cliff one thousand

feet above the level of the sea: "The ocean stretched away in silent vastness at our feet; the sound of its waves scarcely reached our airy lookout; away in the north the huge old sun swung low along the horizon like the slow beat of the pendulum in the tall clock of our grandfather's parlor corner. We all stood silent, looking at our watches. When both hands came together at twelve, midnight, the full, round orb hung triumphantly above the

ing which now lit up ocean, heaven, and mounthose of morning, a fresh breeze rippled over other day.'

Ungrateful Children.

An Eastern proverb, which declares that truth than it appears. It is but another version "What was Luther called now?"
"Augustine," said Cousin Ellen; "so that Luther in the convent, way he should go, and when he is old he will is the parent who truly deserves the gratitude of his child, and he is the only parent who can hope to receive it in full measure. How many to find them making no return of love and gratitude. Gratitude! For what should they "Yes; for he thought by denying himself in this way he would become be grateful? For an impaired digestion? For For the chance of forming a noble character | dicted the law of gravitation; for his brother lost? These are poor claims upon the grati- had risen by his gravity, and he had sunk by tude of a child. Bring up your child so that his levity.' at mature age he shall have a sound constituwere fretting," was the reply. "Why, don't you ever fret?" "Yes, but I put it off till I have repaired the mischief." "Why, then there's self-denial which such a training costs.

What is Dirt!

of the enjoyments of the present. The pleasures of a lifetime are thus to his students after the following fashion: What is dirt? Why, nothing at all offensive, your removing stones and thorns and other obwhen chemically viewed. Rub a little alkali structions from the road is charity. A man's one who losses all sense of self in the sentiment of kindness, tenderness, appears; it is neither grease, soap, water, nor dirt. That is not a very odorous pile of dirt you see yonder; well, scatter a little gypsum

THE Jewish race connects the modern populations with the early ages though I may say that rubbing such stuff upon Only that part of a man's life which includes bismuth-nothing but dirt."

The Walls of China.

All the cities of China are surrounded by high, strong walls, whose massive proportions a stranger has no idea of until he sees them. The walls surrounding the city of Pekin are from twenty-two to twenty-five miles in length, and on an average fifty feet high. This wall is sixty feet thick at the bottom, and fifty-four at the top, and once in a few yards there are immense buttresses to give it still greater strength. At every fifth buttress the wall for the space of one hundred and twenty six feet in length is two hundred and fifty-six feet in thickness. In several places the foundation of this wall is of marble, and when the ground is uneven, immense quantities of cement, as durable nearly as granite, and about as hard, have been used to level up the ground. The main body of this wall is made of bricks each twenty inches long, ten inches wide, and five inches thick. These bricks are burned very hard, and have precisely the appearance of stone. On the inside of this wall, as well as on others in other cities, are esplanades, or stairways, with gates to them for ascending them. And over all the gateways there are immense towers, as large as great churches, and much higher,

constructed of these great burnt bricks. On the top of this immense wall there is a railing both on the outside and inside, coming up to a man's waist, which railing itself is a wall, thus giving a sease of security to a person walking on the top. The outside railing is made into turrets, for the use of cannon, in case of attack. The entire top of the wall is covered with strong burned brick, twenty inches square, resembling the fla; ging of our side-In the midst of life we are in death. What walks in large cities, only, as I have said, these

----Dressing with Plainness.

9. It would relieve our means from a serious

GROWTH IN GRACE. - Mr. Beecher said :-Growth in grace was a correct definition, but it sometimes was abused. Men thought and they said their ministers told them they were right, that though they knew themselves to be Christians, yet there was a good deal of evil in soul that in their higher developments were slow. A man could not treat his temper in the same way he would his hand. A servant may time she may hold her tongue from abusing the child, but it will take longer to control her temper. So in the natural world, a man plants pany of angels, and with Jesus, the Mediator lettuces, and if he has a shower of rain and of the new covenant. He belongs already to genial weather, in a day or two he may see the general assembly of the church of the firstthem sprouting up. But he plants an acorn. If born, whose names are written in Heaven, but he lives, in twenty years he looks and the oak then he enters the blessed society of them who is not much higher than his head; in fifty years have fought their last fight and have gained it is a little higher, and is fit for timber; but in a hundred years it will be fit for ships and the victory, and who will be crowned as con-

gather his saints together, who have made a "If we make smiling faces round us, we learn

the foundations of the earth."

The Sandwich Islanders have become civilzed enough to be distracted over divorce laws. Napoleon is not dead, but a contemplation of recent events in Paris must be to him "a

living death.' An Illinois Spiritualist hazards the prediction that President Grant is to fall by the hand of an assassin on the 4th of July, 1876.

Bad habits are the thistles of the heart, and every indulgence of them is a seed from which will spring a new crop of weeds. A boarding-house in this city advertises that

four Christian young men are wanted, who neither chew, smoke, spit, nor swear.' An anti-matrimonial society is an Indian notion. They think marriage a useless expense when you're bound to be divorced in a month.

A young lady in Milwaukee has completed an excellent likeness of the Emperor Napoleon in worsted, the most appropriate material for a portrait at the present time. If we give a hungry man a tract on the good-

ness of God, need we wonder if he throws it away with a curse? A meal and a bed would preach a far better sermon. Mrs. Emily Shaw Forman, of Lynn, Nanin the grove behind us-we had slid into an- lecture or give dramatic readings during the

coming season. She refers to many of the

ablest men and most brilliant women in Ame-

A number of Englishmen admirers of Chander Sen, the eloquent Hindoo, have concluded to form a Theistic society, in the hope that England may be converted to the principles he advocates-simple deism as to faith, and simple Christianity as to practice.

Several of the leading medical men in Paris, prominent among whom is the famous Dr. Nelaton, are agitating for the establishment of a medical college exclusively for women, and have asked the Empress to take the scheme under her especial patronage. Sydney Smith had a brother distinguished

for his talents, but exceedingly sedate, having "Thank God, there is no sorrow that it can-

not be lightened in God's good time." "If it be God's will." "And I think it is always away our cross, but it is our fault if He does not help us to carry it, and when once He does that the worst is over.' "Every good act," says Mohammed, "is charity." Your smiling in your brother's face is

Dr. Cooper, of South Carolina, used to talk | charity; an exhortation of our fellow-men to virtuous deeds is equal to alms-giving; your "Don't be afraid of dirt, young gentlemen. patting a wanderer on the right road is charity: The horse that draws its halter with it, says

the proverb, is only half escaped. So long as any remnant of a sinful habit remains in us we make but an idle boast of our liberty; we may any moment be caught by that which we drag with us.

Selfishness, by its own law, not only moves her skin with chalk of fuller's earth. There is to carry their names, and often subject them to no telling, young gentlemen, what is earth; contempt, rather than to praise or to memory. dead.